Journal of
Clinical Medicine

MDPI

Supplementary Material

Supplementary Figure Legends

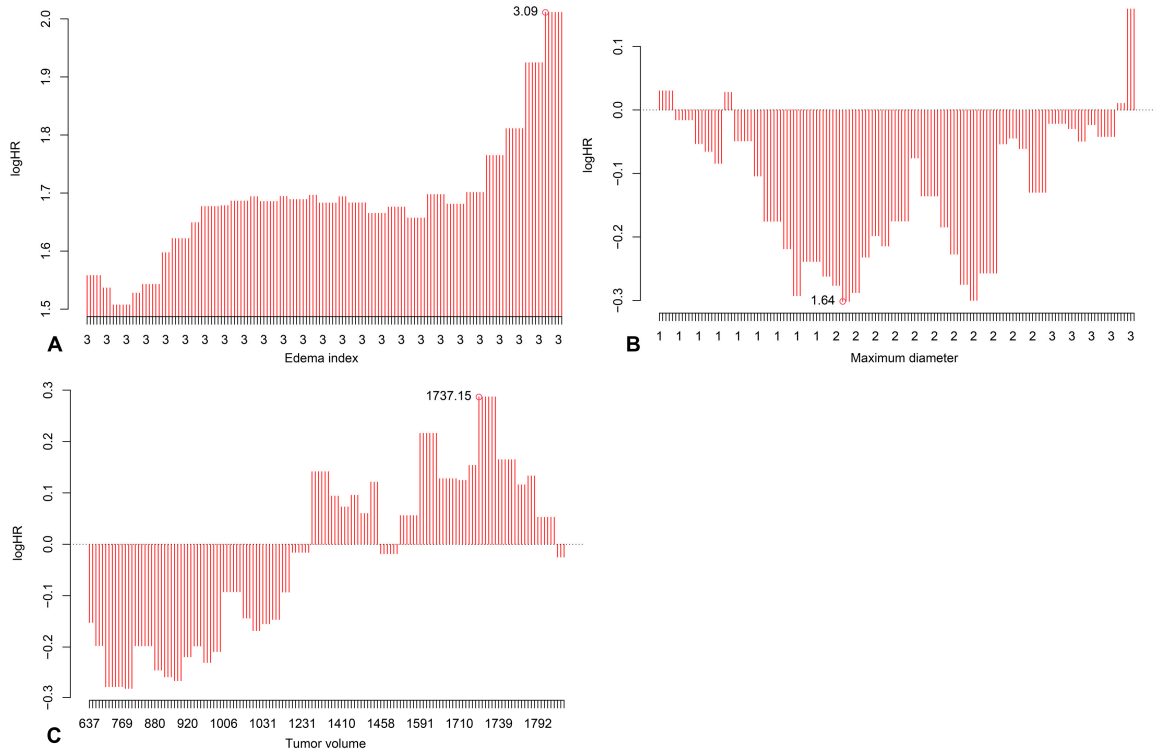

Figure S1. The optimal cut-off points for edema index (A), maximum diameter (B), and tumor volume (C) by running log-rank test for PFS. The optimal point was defined as the point with the most higher absolute logHR. As a result, the optimal cut-off points were 3.09, 1.64 cm, and 1737.15 cm^3 for the three continuous predictors.

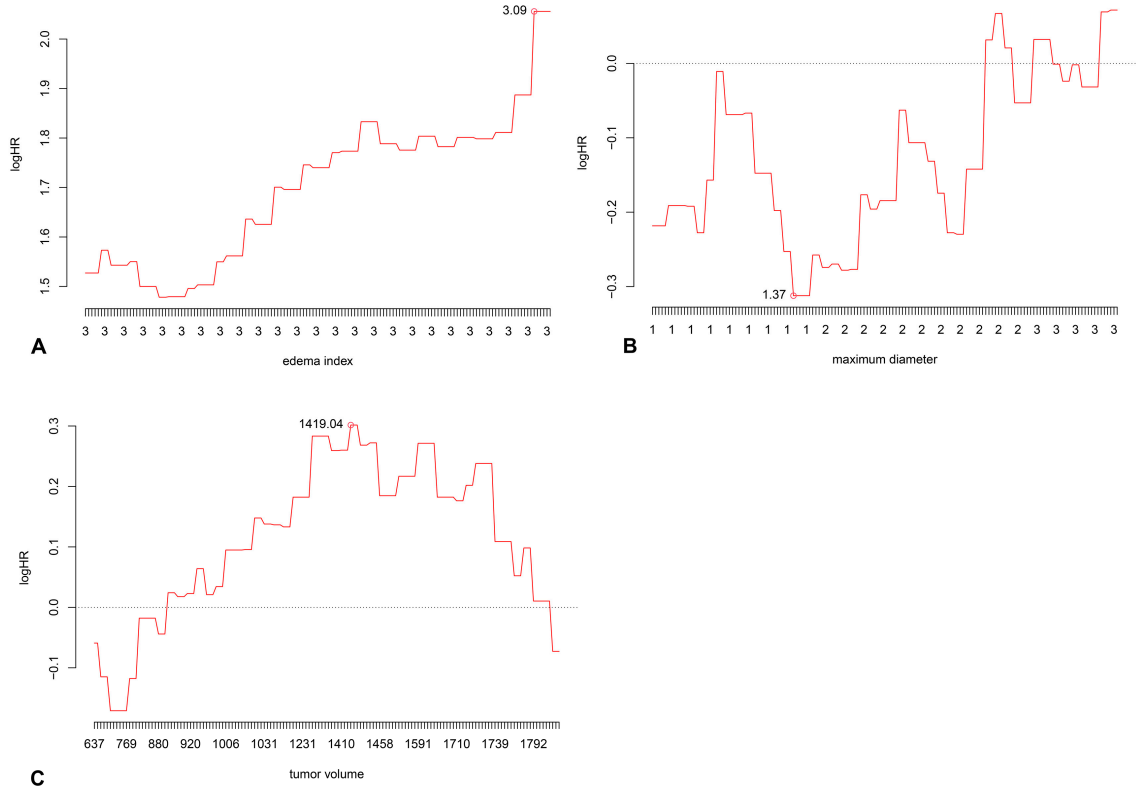

Figure S2. The optimal cut-off points for edema index (A), maximum diameter (B), and tumor volume (C) by running log-rank test for OS. The optimal point was defined as the point with the most higher absolute logHR. As a result, the optimal cut-off points were 3.09, 1.37 cm, and 1419.04 cm^3 for the three continuous predictors.

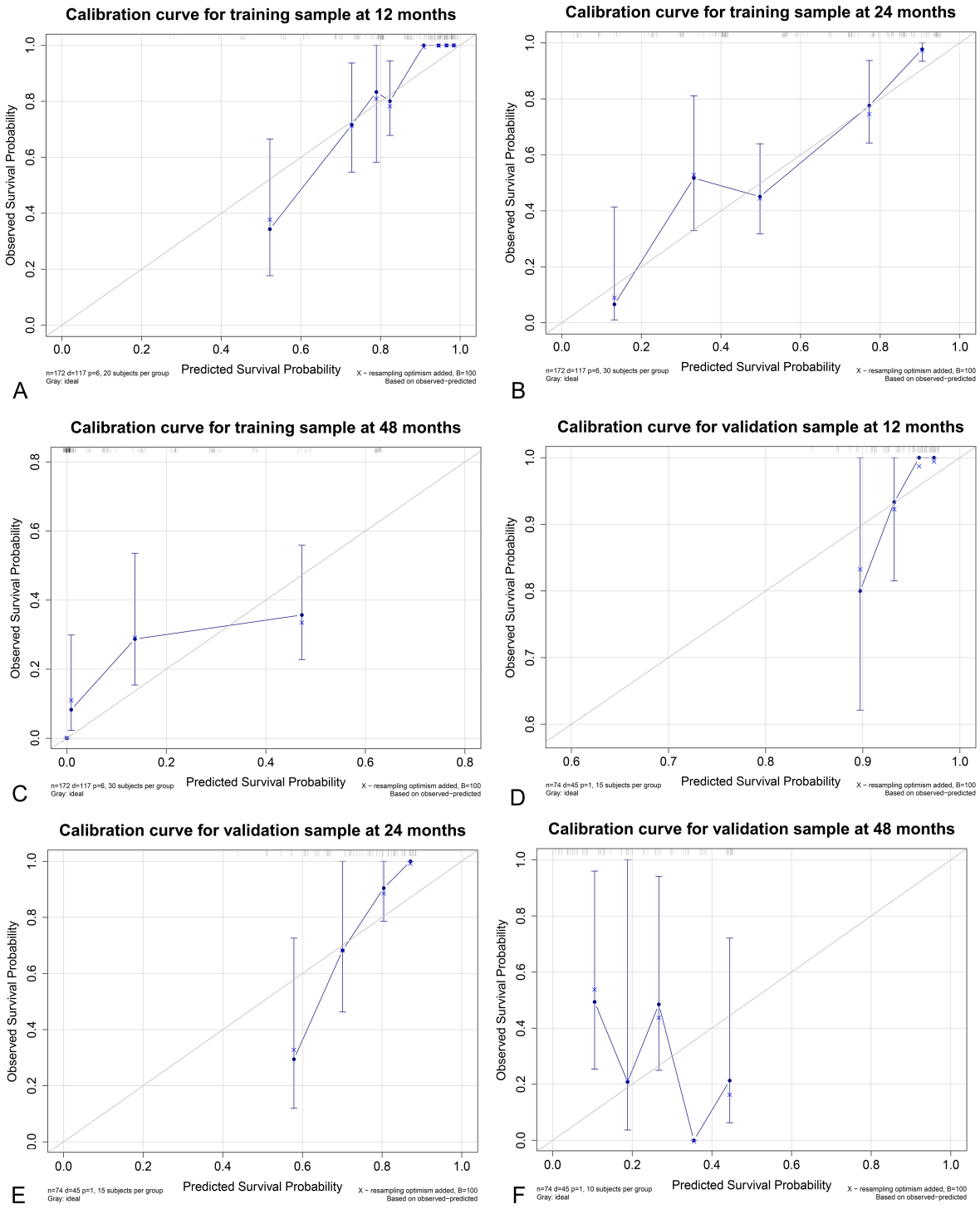

Figure S3. The calibration curves of PFS for training samples (A-C) and validation samples (D-F) at 12, 24 and 48 months. The curves presented favorable consistency between the predicted and actual PFS.

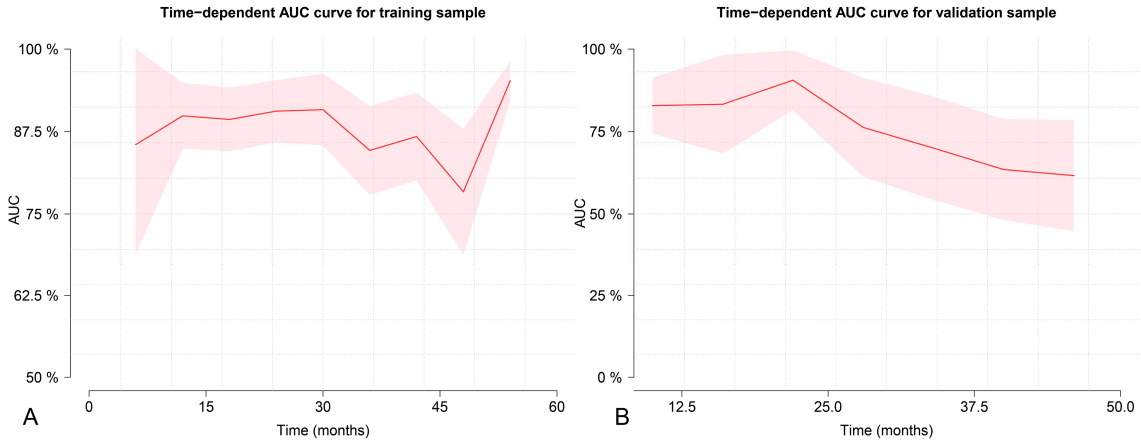

Figure S4. Time-dependent AUC (area under ROC curve) curves of PFS for training (A) and validation (B) samples. This model showed favorable discrimination ability in both training and validation samples.

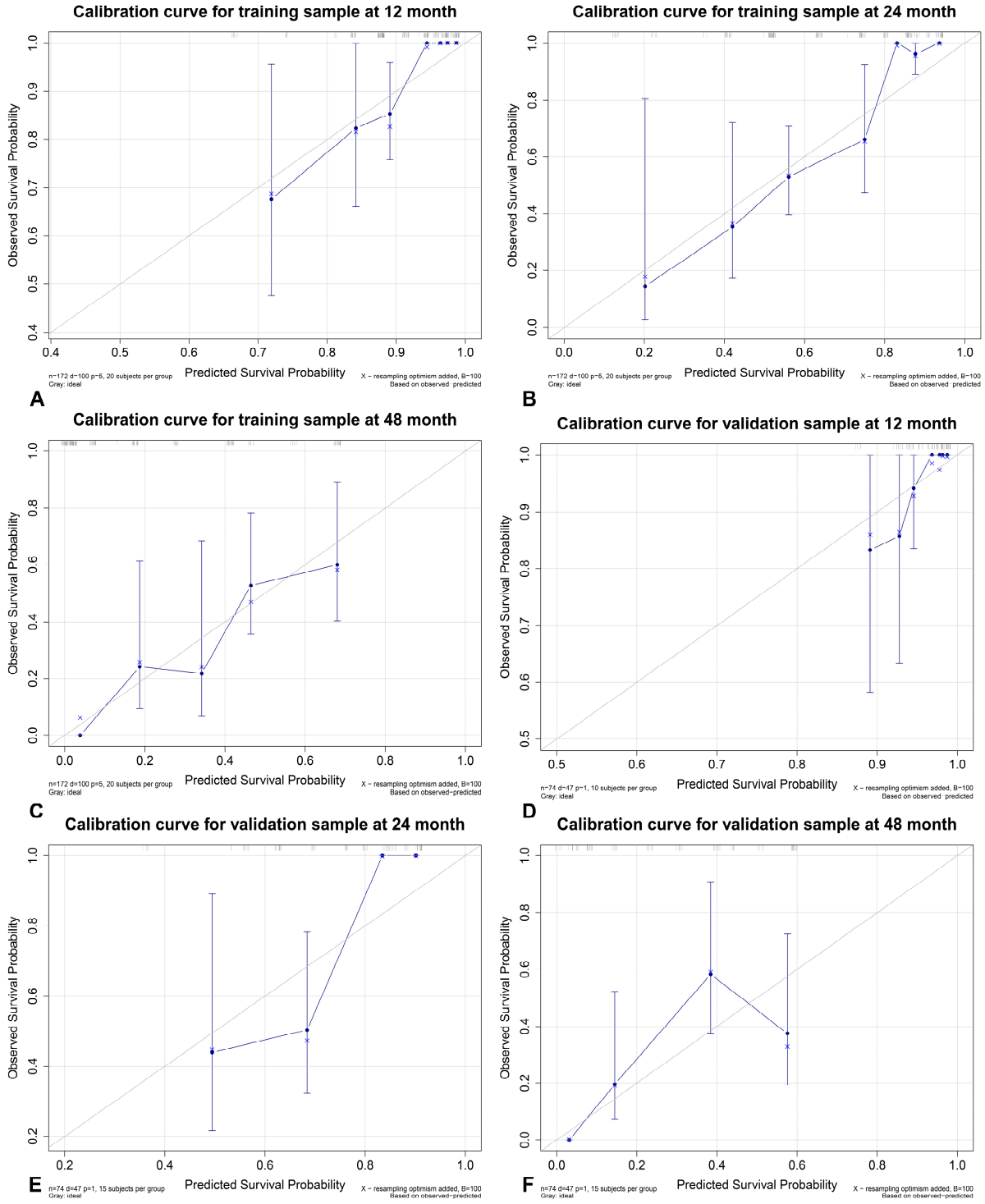

Figure S5. The calibration curves of OS for training samples (A-C) and validation samples (D-F) at 12, 24 and 48 months. The curves presented favorable consistency between the predicted and actual OS.

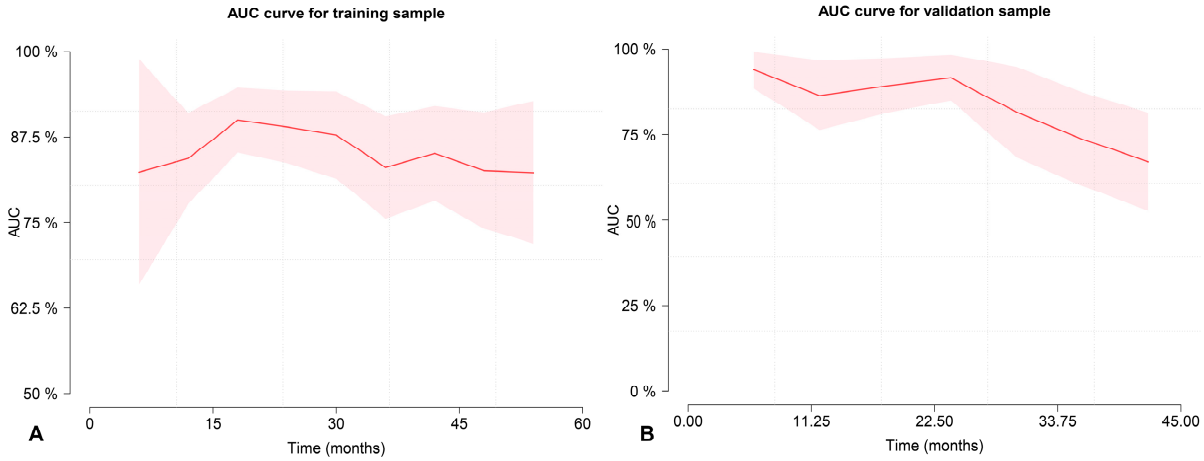

Figure S6. Time-dependent AUC (area under ROC curve) curves of OS for training (A) and validation (B) samples. This model showed favorable discrimination ability in both training and validation samples.